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IMPORTANT FACTORS CONCERNING HUMAN RESOURCES IN MISSISSIPPI. PRELIMINARY REPORT NUMBER 11.

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THE MORE IMPORTANT CHARACTERISTICS OF THE STATE'S HUMAN RESOURCES AND INFORMATION CONCERNING VOCATIONAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS ARE PRESENTED. MISSISSIPPI'S POPULATION INCREASED 21.6 PERCENT BETWEEN 1920 AND 1960. CENSUS DATA INDICATED (1) BIRTH RATES ARE HIGHER THAN NATIONAL AVERAGE, (2) DEATH RATES ARE CLOSE TO THE NATIONAL AVERAGE, (3) THE SHIFT FROM RURAL-AGRICULTURE TO URBAN-INDUSTRIAL CONTINUES, AND (4) MIGRATION LOSSES HAVE BEEN DEPLETING YOUNG ADULTS, ESPECIALLY NONWHITES. VOCATIONAL PROGRAMS IN THE SECONDARY AND POST-SECONDARY SCHOOLS ARE DESIGNED FOR ENTRY JOBS AND THE RETRAINING AND UPGRADING OF YOUTH AND ADULTS. COURSES ARE OFFERED IN (1) AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION, (2) DISTRIBUTIVE EDUCATION, (3) HEALTH OCCUPATIONS EDUCATION, (4) HOME ECONOMICS EDUCATION, (5) TRADE AND INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION, (6) TECHNICAL EDUCATION, (7) BUSINESS AND OFFICE OCCUPATIONS, AND (8) MANPOWER TRAINING. THE MEDIAN FOR SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED IN 1960 WAS 8.9 YEARS. SCHOOL ENROLLMENT FOR 1964-65 WAS 606,200 AND IS PROJECTED AS 602,700 FOR 1970-71. IN 1964-65, $9,413,100 WAS SPENT FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION. OTHER TABULAR DATA ARE GIVEN FOR THE POPULATION AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION. (EM)

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MISSISSIPPI STATE UNIVERSITY

SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH CENTER

INFLUENTIAL FACTORS CONCERNING HUMAN RESOURCES IN MISSISSIPPI

James E. Wall

Preliminary Report No. 11

Research Coordinating Unit for
Vocational-Technical Education

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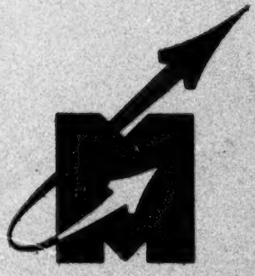

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OFFICE OF EDUCATION

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IMPORTANT FACTORS CONCERNING HUMAN RESOURCES IN MISSISSIPPI

by

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In cooperation with:
The Division of Vocational and Technical Education
Mississippi State Department of Education
Jackson, Mississippi

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PREFACE

The various segments of our human resources are many in number, diverse in characteristics, and fully understood by too few. This report is aimed at bringing to the reader's attention some of the more prominent aspects of human resources in Mississippi. The report may indicate areas in which research studies should be conducted. It also may be used to help in determining what training programs should be emphasized or de-emphasized. For persons outside Mississippi, it should serve to partially familiarize them with the existing situation in human resource development in the state. The report is by no means complete or comprehensive, thus its designation as a "preliminary" report. Revisions of the report will be made as up-to-date information becomes available, as new trends are identified, and as new sources of information are developed.

This is the first "situational" report of the newly established Research Coordinating Unit (RCU) for Vocational and Technical Education. The RCU is located in the Social Science Research Center of the Mississippi State University. The activities of the RCU are conducted in close cooperation with the Division of Vocational and Technical Education of the Mississippi State Department of Education. A grant from the United States Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education supports the activities of the RCU. The activities of the RCU include the stimulation, coordination, implementation, and dissemination of research and research findings in the broad area of occupational education and related disciplines. The RCU provides consultative and coordinative services for other persons who desire to plan and conduct research in occupational education.

The information contained in this report came from many sources, and as a result, it represents the efforts of many people. There are certain persons who contributed much in the way of statistical data for the report. For their special efforts, the writer wishes to acknowledge Mr. A. G. Shepherd, Jr., Research Coordinator in the Division of Vocational and Technical Education of the Mississippi State Department of Education; and Mr. John Rankin, Research Assistant on the RCU staff in the Social Science Research Center of Mississippi State University. Mrs. Mary Beth Moore, Secretary on the RCU staff, coordinated the typing and reproduction of the report.

J.E.W.

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IMPORTANT FACTORS CONCERNING HUMAN RESOURCES IN MISSISSIPPI

INTRODUCTION

It is axiomatic that of all the resources of a nation, region, state, or community, the human resources are by far the most important. The extent to which the human resources are developed determines rate of progress. Natural resources can neither be properly utilized nor conserved without the adequate development of the human resources. The extent to which and rate at which areas become industrialized are dependent upon human resource development in the areas.

A knowledge of the characteristics of human resources is a necessary prerequisite to their development. The main purpose of this paper, therefore, is to bring to light a few of the more important characteristics of the human resources of Mississippi. Detailed characteristics may be obtained from reports of the various local, state, and federal government agencies.

Another purpose of this paper is to present pertinent information concerning Mississippi's vocational education programs since they play such an influential role in the development of human resources, expecially the labor force. This paper also should serve as a benchmark from which future changes can be discerned in human resource characteristics and vocational education programs.

TOTAL POPULATION

The total population for Mississippi is the basic reserve from which all other data are taken for analysis, such as the study of the labor force, persons in the educational system, migratory trends, and the like. Data concerning the total population for the state are shown in Table 1. Mississippi's population has remained approximately the same since 1940, but a slight decline can be discerned which apparently may be partly attributed to the outmigration of nonwhites aged 14 years and over, the greatest migration occuring among those aged 20 to 29, who probably were seeking better economic opportunity elsewhere that would be commensurate with their ability and training. The state's total population increased 21.6 percent between 1920 and 1960. The white population for the same period increased 47.3 percent, while the nonwhite population decreased 1.7 percent. Since 1940 Mississippi's population has been predominantly white.

Other Mississippi population trends that become apparent through study

Table 1. General population characteristics by color for Mississippi: 1920-1960 and estimates to 1964[1, 2, 3, and 4] and 1965[4]. (In thousands and percent. Minus sign (-) denotes decrease.)

Year	Population (000's)	Percent change	Persons 14 yrs.& over	Percent change for persons 14 yrs. & over	Deaths (000's)	Deaths per 1,000
All Classes						
1920	1,791	- 0.41	1,150			
1930	2,010	12.24	1,344	16.84		
1940	2,184	8.7	1,520	13.10	23.3	10.7
1950	2,179	- 0.22	1,481	- 2.53	20.8	9.5
1960	2,178	- 0.04	1,439	- 2.81	21.7	10.0
1961	2,224	Average			21.2	10.5
1962	2,275	annual in-			22.7	10.0
1963	2,286	crease: 1960-			23.4	10.2
1964	2,314	1964 = 1.4%			22.4	9.7
1965	2,320	6.5				
White						
1920	854		546			
1930	998	16.88	670	22.67		
1940	1,106	10.85	792	18.21		
1950	1,189	7.44	852	7.61		
1960	1,258	5.80	895	4.95		
Nonwhite						
1920	937		604			
1930	1,012	8.02	673	11.56		
1940	1,077	6.50	727	8.01		
1950	990	- 8.09	629	-13.58		
1960	921	- 7.04	545	-13.33		

1. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Statistical Abstract of the United States: 1965, 86th Annual Edition (Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1965), pp. 11-13, and 57-58.

2. Frank Etheridge Cotton, Jr., "Major Changes in the Mississippi Labor Force, Their Causes and Effects," (unpublished Doctor's dissertation, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, 1962), pp. 10 and 248.

3. Wilber, George L. and Bryant, Ellen S. Illustrative Projections of Mississippi Population: 1960 to 1985. Sociology and Rural Life Series No. 14, Agricultural Experiment Station, Mississippi State University, September, 1964. pp. 1-5.

4. Rand McNally Commercial Atlas and Marketing Guide. Rand McNally Co., New York, 96th Edition, January, 1965. pp. 4-7.

of census data are: (1) birth rates for Mississippi have been relatively high compared to the national average, (2) death rates have been close to the national average, (3) population continues to change from a rural-agricultural into an urban-industrial complex, and (4) migration losses have been depleting the young adult ages, especially among nonwhites.

Data in Table 2 show county population figures and changes which took place from 1950 to 1960 with estimated changes from 1960 to 1965. Eleven counties showed population changes between 1950 and 1960 of over 20 percent, seven showing a decrease and four an increase. Based on economic areas, counties in Areas 5, 7, 8, and A show relatively consistent increases in population, whereas other areas show decreases in almost all counties.

Information is available regarding the migratory trends which cause the population shifts noted in Table 2. Bryant and Wilbur[1] point out that Mississippi over the past two decades has had one of the highest rates of outmigration of any of the Southern states, exceeded only by Arkansas and West Virginia. They cite the influences that acute population losses have on industrial and economic expansion, on taxation rates, on educational development, and on governmental functions in the state. Likewise, Mississippi's population changes are closely related to socio-economic activities in the rest of the nation. The nonwhite outmigration rate from Mississippi is almost three times greater than the white outmigration rate.

Population shifts have given rise to the following generalizations: (1) men are more mobile than women, (2) nonwhites are more mobile than whites, (3) peak mobility occurs at the ages of the early 20's, when the tendency is strong to leave parents, find employment, get married, etc., (4) mobility rate declines as age increases, (5) unemployment contributes to mobility (short-distance moves) and to migration (long-distance moves), (6) unemployed have higher mobility rate than the employed, (7) men with incomes less than $5,000 have higher rates of mobility than those with incomes of $5,000 or more, (8) local mobility (move within counties) rises as economic status declines, (9) for each white person moving to Mississippi, 2.5 whites moved from the state, and (10) for each nonwhite person moving to Mississippi, 16 nonwhites moved from the state.[2]

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1. Ellen S. Bryant and G. L. Wilbur, Net Migration in Mississippi: 1950 to 1960 (Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin No. 632. State College: Mississippi State University, 1961). 14 p.

2. Mississippi Farm Research. Agricultural Experiment Station, Mississippi State University, State College. November, 1965.

Table 2. Mississippi population by economic area, county, and color: 1950 to 1960[1] and estimates to 1965[2]

County	White			Nonwhite			Total Population			Percent Nonwhite		Estimates to 1965	
	1950	1960	Percent Change	1950	1960	Percent Change	1950	1960	Percent Change	1950	1960	(000)	Percent Change
The State	1,188,632	1,257,546	5.8	990,282	920,595	- 7.0	2,178,914	2,178,141	- 0.04	45.4	42.3	232.0	7
Area 1													
Bolivar	19,868	16,667	-16.1	43,136	36,701	-14.9	63,004	53,368	-15.3	68.5	68.8	58.0	6
Coahoma	13,702	13,741	0.3	35,659	31,510	-11.6	49,361	45,251	- 8.3	72.2	69.6	51.0	10
Humphreys	7,013	5,696	-18.8	16,102	13,306	-17.4	23,115	19,002	-17.8	69.7	70.0	19.3	1
Issaquena	1,617	1,171	-27.6	3,349	2,399	-28.4	4,966	3,570	-28.1	67.4	67.2	3.1	-13
Leflore	16,482	16,212	- 1.6	35,331	30,321	-14.2	51,813	46,533	-10.2	68.2	65.2	49.2	4
Quitman	10,183	7,671	-24.7	15,702	13,255	-15.6	25,885	20,926	-19.2	60.7	63.3	22.5	7
Sharkey	3,707	3,210	-13.4	9,196	7,480	-18.7	12,903	10,690	-17.2	71.3	70.0	11.7	9
Sunflower	17,872	14,300	-20.0	38,159	30,890	-19.1	56,031	45,190	-19.3	68.1	68.4	51.0	11
Tallahatchie	11,078	8,511	-23.2	19,408	15,452	-20.4	30,486	23,963	-21.4	63.7	64.5	25.2	5
Tunica	3,939	3,447	-12.5	17,725	13,327	-24.8	21,664	16,774	-22.6	81.8	79.5	17.6	5
Washington	23,436	33,408	42.5	47,068	42,989	- 8.7	70,504	76,397	8.4	66.8	56.3	80.5	2
Area 2													
Benton	4,943	4,132	-16.4	3,850	3,582	- 7.0	8,793	7,714	-12.3	43.8	46.4	7.9	2
Carroll	6,663	4,652	-30.2	8,836	6,503	-26.4	15,499	11,155	-28.0	57.0	58.3	12.8	15
DeSoto	8,077	9,218	14.1	16,522	14,597	-11.7	24,599	23,915	- 2.8	67.2	61.0	30.0	26
Grenada	9,001	9,158	1.7	9,829	9,061	- 7.8	18,830	18,219	- 3.2	52.2	49.7	19.7	7
Holmes	8,824	7,568	-14.2	24,477	19,472	-20.4	33,301	27,040	-18.8	73.5	72.0	24.8	- 8
Madison	8,926	9,102	2.0	24,934	23,663	- 5.1	33,860	32,765	- 3.2	73.6	72.2	33.5	2
Marshall	7,374	7,242	- 1.8	17,732	17,194	- 3.0	25,106	24,436	- 2.7	70.6	70.4	25.6	4
Panola	13,782	12,447	- 9.7	17,489	16,225	- 7.2	31,271	28,672	- 8.3	55.9	56.6	31.6	10
Tate	7,640	7,657	0.2	10,371	10,454	0.8	18,011	18,111	.6	57.6	57.7	20.1	11
Yalobusha	8,529	6,899	-19.1	6,662	5,517	-17.2	15,191	12,416	-18.3	43.9	44.4	12.3	- 2
Yazoo	13,632	12,643	- 7.3	22,080	18,792	-14.9	35,712	31,435	-12.0	61.8	59.8	32.0	1
Area 3													
Adams	16,153	18,231	12.9	16,103	18,684	16.0	32,256	36,915	14.4	49.9	50.6	39.6	5
Amite	8,823	7,059	-20.0	10,438	8,444	-19.1	19,261	15,503	-19.5	54.2	54.5	15.0	- 4
Claiborne	3,010	2,494	-17.1	8,934	8,275	- 7.4	11,944	10,769	- 9.8	74.8	76.8	10.0	- 8
Copiah	14,210	12,841	- 9.6	16,283	14,030	-13.8	30,493	26,871	-11.9	53.4	52.2	28.6	6

Table 2. Continued

County	White 1950	White 1960	White Percent Change	Nonwhite 1950	Nonwhite 1960	Nonwhite Percent Change	Total Population 1950	Total Population 1960	Total Population Percent Change	Percent Nonwhite 1950	Percent Nonwhite 1960	Estimates To 1965 (000)	Estimates To 1965 Percent Change
Area 3 Cont.													
Franklin	6,625	5,475	-17.4	4,304	3,772	-12.4	10,929	9,247	-15.4	39.4	40.8	10.1	9
Jefferson	2,887	2,456	-14.9	8,419	7,667	- 8.9	10,706	10,123	- 5.4	74.5	75.7	11.1	0
Lincoln	18,714	18,234	- 2.6	9,185	8,345	- 9.1	27,899	26,579	- 4.7	32.9	31.4	29.0	8
Pike	19,428	19,252	- 0.9	15,709	15,394	- 2.0	35,137	34,646	- 1.4	44.7	44.4	36.6	4
Warren	19,524	21,423	9.7	20,092	19,639	- 2.3	39,616	41,062	3.7	50.7	47.8	43.0	2
Wilkinson	4,358	3,677	-15.6	9,758	9,433	- 3.3	14,116	13,110	- 7.1	69.1	72.0	11.5	-13
Area 4													
Alcorn	23,254	21,807	- 6.2	3,904	3,326	-14.8	27,158	25,133	- 7.5	14.4	13.2	28.0	11
Calhoun	14,080	11,571	-17.8	4,289	4,347	1.4	18,369	15,918	-13.3	23.3	27.3	17.0	7
Itawamba	16,279	14,192	-12.8	937	871	- 7.0	17,216	15,063	-12.5	5.4	5.8	16.2	7
Lafayette	14,709	13,946	- 5.2	8,089	7,230	-10.6	22,798	21,176	- 7.1	35.5	34.1	21.2	- 1
Pontotoc	16,178	13,900	-14.1	3,816	3,308	-13.3	19,994	17,208	-13.9	19.1	19.2	19.0	10
Prentiss	17,477	15,721	-10.0	2,333	2.181	- 6.5	19,810	17,902	- 9.6	11.8	12.2	17.5	- 3
Tippah	14,129	12,292	-13.0	3,393	2,750	-19.0	17,522	15,042	-14.2	19.4	18.3	17.0	13
Tishomingo	14,738	13,203	-10.4	806	672	-16.6	15,544	13,875	-10.7	5.2	4.8	15.4	11
Union	16,626	15,577	- 6.3	3,636	3,311	- 8.9	20,262	18,888	- 6.8	17.9	17.5	18.7	- 1
Area 5													
Chickasaw	10,525	10,295	- 2.2	8,426	6,529	-22.5	18,951	16,824	-11.2	44.5	38.8	18.4	9
Clay	7,660	9,076	-18.5	10,097	9,732	- 3.6	17,757	18,808	5.9	56.9	51.7	19.5	3
Lee	27,578	30,084	9.1	10,659	10,294	- 3.4	38,237	40,378	5.6	27.9	25.5	42.2	4
Lowndes	19,442	27,966	43.8	18,410	17,802	- 3.3	37,852	45,768	20.9	48.6	38.9	51.5	10
Monroe	22,829	21,757	- 4.7	13,714	12,027	-12.3	36,543	33,784	- 7.6	37.5	35.6	33.0	- 3
Noxubee	5,117	4,669	- 8.8	14,905	12,118	-18.7	20,022	16,787	-16.2	74.4	72.2	17.4	3
Oktibbeha	12,818	14,561	13.6	11,751	11,425	- 2.8	24,569	25,986	5.8	47.8	44.0	27.4	5
Area 6													
Attala	15,084	11,690	-22.5	11,568	9,547	-17.5	26,652	21,237	-20.3	43.4	45.0	20.0	- 6
Choctaw	7,680	5,909	-23.1	3,329	2,514	-24.5	11,009	8,423	-23.5	30.2	29.8	8.6	2
Clarke	11,479	9,947	-13.3	7,883	6,468	-18.0	19,362	16,415	-15.2	40.7	39.4	15.0	- 9
Covington	10,823	8,885	-17.9	5,213	4,738	- 9.1	16,036	13,623	-15.0	32.5	34.8	14.8	9
Jasper	9,193	8,358	- 9.1	9,719	8,522	-12.3	18,912	16,880	-10.7	51.4	50.5	18.4	9
Jeff. Davis	6,800	6,094	-11.6	8,610	7,402	-14.0	15,500	13,496	-12.9	55.5	54.8	13.5	0

Table 2. Continued

County	White 1950	White 1960	White Percent Change	Nonwhite 1950	Nonwhite 1960	Nonwhite Percent Change	Total Population 1950	Total Population 1960	Total Population Percent Change	Percent Nonwhite 1950	Percent Nonwhite 1960	Estimate to 1965 (000)	Estimate to 1965 Percent Change
Area 6 Cont.													
Jones	42,207	43,699	3.5	15,028	15,471	2.9	57,235	59,170	3.4	26.3	26.1	60.5	2
Kemper	6,460	4,857	-24.8	9,433	7,411	-21.4	15,893	12,268	-22.8	59.4	60.4	10.9	-11
Lauderdale	40,795	42,869	5.1	23,376	23,448	.3	64,171	66,317	3.3	36.4	35.4	74.0	10
Lawrence	7,881	6,259	-20.6	4,758	3,881	-18.4	12,639	10,140	-19.8	37.6	38.3	9.4	- 8
Leake	12,446	10,504	-15.6	9,164	8,102	-11.6	21,610	18,606	-13.9	42.4	43.6	20.1	8
Marion	15,575	15,302	- 1.8	8,392	7,896	- 5.9	23,967	23,198	- 3.2	35.0	34.0	23.7	2
Montgomery	8,246	7,319	-11.2	6,224	5,969	- 4.1	14,470	13,288	- 8.2	43.0	44.9	14.9	12
Neshoba	19,064	14,979	-21.4	6,666	5,901	-11.5	25,730	20,880	-18.8	25.9	28.3	22.2	6
Newton	14,829	12,915	-12.9	7,852	6,550	-16.6	22,681	19,465	-14.2	34.6	33.7	21.5	10
Rankin	15,210	21,331	40.2	13,671	12,774	- 6.6	28,881	34,104	18.1	47.3	37.5	38.5	12
Scott	12,310	13,018	5.8	9,371	8,124	-13.3	21,681	21,142	- 2.5	43.2	38.4	23.1	9
Simpson	14,549	13,236	- 9.0	7,270	7,185	- 1.2	21,819	20,421	- 6.4	33.3	35.2	22.5	10
Smith	13,350	11,050	-17.2	3,390	3,234	- 4.6	16,740	14,284	-14.7	20.3	22.6	14.3	- 0
Walthall	8,397	7,433	-11.5	7,166	6,056	-15.5	15,563	13,489	-13.3	46.0	44.9	12.3	- 9
Wayne	10,792	10,434	- 3.3	6,218	5,788	- 6.9	17,010	16,222	- 4.6	36.6	35.7	15.2	- 7
Webster	8,915	7,911	-11.3	2,692	2,645	- 1.7	11,607	10,556	- 9.1	23.2	25.1	10.4	- 2
Winston	12,938	10,786	-16.6	9,293	8,413	- 9.5	22,231	19,199	-13.6	41.8	43.8	20.9	9
Area 7													
Forrest	32,090	36,849	14.8	12,965	14,718	13.5	45,055	51,567	14.5	28.8	28.5	58.5	11
George	8,781	9,741	10.9	1,231	1,289	4.7	10,012	11,030	10.2	12.3	11.7	11.1	0
Greene	6,711	6,441	- 4.1	1,504	1,921	27.7	8,215	8,362	1.8	18.3	23.0	8.2	- 2
Lamar	11,119	11,355	2.1	2,106	2,237	6.2	13,225	13,592	2.8	15.9	16.5	15.4	13
Pearl River	16,148	16,934	4.9	4,493	5,170	15.1	20,641	22,104	7.1	21.8	23.4	24.3	8
Perry	6,897	6,279	- 9.0	2,211	2,406	8.8	9,108	8,685	- 4.6	24.3	27.7	7.8	-11
Stone	4,899	5,221	6.6	1,365	1,698	24.4	6,264	6,919	10.5	21.8	24.5	8.5	21
Area 8													
Hancock	9,852	11,238	14.1	2,039	2,234	10.0	11,891	13,472	13.3	17.1	16.6	15.9	13
Harrison	70,652	92,988	31.6	13,421	19,111	42.4	84,073	112,099	33.3	16.0	17.0	135.0	13
Jackson	24,664	42,969	74.2	6,737	10,874	61.4	31,401	53,843	71.5	21.5	20.2	67.0	21
Area A													
Hinds	78,247	109,323	39.7	63,917	74,799	17.0	142,164	184,122	29.5	45.0	40.6	212.0	13

1. Bureau of Census. 2. Rand McNally Commercial Atlas and Marketing Guide.

LABOR FORCE

The relatively rapid changes occurring in the world of work are the results of interactions of many social and economic forces. Among the major aspects of the forces for change are: (1) changing composition of the labor force, (2) changing employment demands in occupational areas, and (3) changing requirements in worker competence.

Broad changes in the labor force composition are noted in Table 3. A general decline in numbers is discernible in the civilian labor force from 1940 to 1960; however, increases in the total and the employed portions of the civilian labor force are shown between 1960 and 1965. The labor force is expected to continue to grow at this rate until 1975, due mainly to the large number of young people reaching working age. The percent of unemployed persons in 1965 was the lowest in 25 years and was less than the percent of unemployed for the U.S.: 3.3 percent for Mississippi and 4.2 percent for the nation.

Age, Sex, and Race Composition

The average age of persons in Mississippi's labor force increased from 1940 to 1960, and, as shown in Tables 3 and 4, there was a decline in numbers during the same period. The mass exodus of young people from Mississippi during this period apparently has been the major reason for this increase in average age of persons in the labor force. Other reasons may have been the long-term decline in the use of child labor in industry, the medical advances that have tended to increase the longevity of workers, and the increased mechanization in industry and agriculture which resulted in reduced work loads and lengthened productive years of workers.

However, the marked increase in the size of the labor force--about 30,000 in five years--may have altered the above trend of increasing average age of persons in the labor force, or at least slowed its rate of increase. Nationally, much larger numbers of young people will be in the work force during the next 10 to 15 years, even though a greater proportion of youth will remain in school longer. This same trend probably will occur in Mississippi, and in fact may have already begun within the past few years. But figures concerning the ages of persons entering Mississippi's labor force since 1960 were not available at the time this paper was compiled.

Among the more important trends in the composition of the labor force has been the large increase in women workers. According to data in Table 3, 33.9 percent of Mississippi's labor force in 1960 was composed of women, whereas in 1940 the percentage was 24.3. Most of this increase of women in the labor force was caused by the huge influx of white females. As shown in Table 5 there was a 97.3 percent increase of white females in the labor force from 1940 to 1960. Figures pertaining to the sex composition of the labor force after 1960 were unavailable.

Table 3. Labor force characteristics of the Mississippi population: 1940-1960[1] and 1965[2]

Year	Persons 14 yrs. & older	Labor force							Not in labor force
		Number	Percent of pop. 14 yrs. & older	Armed Forces	Civilian labor force				
					Total	Percent of total	Employed	Unemployed	
								Number	Percent of civ. labor force
TOTAL									
1940	1,519,533	808,462	53.2		808,252		727,245	81,007	10.0	711,071
1950	1,481,090	756,896	51.1		742,827		716,851	25,976	3.5	724,194
1960	1,439,473	742,604	51.6		721,623		682,339	39,284	5.4	696,869
1965		772,300						23,300	3.3	
MALE (Total)									
1940	749,981	611,999	81.6	210	611,789	75.7	553,069	58,720	9.6	137,982
1950	723,522	569,394	78.7	13,750	555,644	74.8	538,692	16,952	3.1	154,128
1960	693,468	497,645	71.8	20,751	476,894	66.1	453,026	23,868	5.0	195,823
MALE (White)									
1940	396,642	313,726	79.1	195	313,531	51.2	275,221	38,310	12.2	82,916
1950	424,054	331,253	78.1	12,762	318,491	57.3	310,410	8,081	2.5	92,801
1960	438,800	326,277	74.4	20,091	306,186	64.2	293,116	13,070	4.3	112,523
MALE (Nonwhite)									
1940	353,339	298,273	84.4	15	298,258	48.8	277,848	20,410	6.8	55,066
1950	299,468	238,141	79.5	988	237,153	42.7	228,282	8,871	3.7	61,327
1960	254,668	171,368	67.3	660	170,708	35.8	159,910	10,798	6.3	83,300
FEMALE (Total)									
1940	769,552	196,463	25.5		196,463	24.3	174,176	22,287	11.3	573,089
1950	757,568	187,502	24.8	319	187,183	25.2	178,159	9,024	4.8	570,066
1960	746,005	244,959	32.8	230	244,729	33.9	299,313	15,416	6.3	501,046
FEMALE (White)									
1940	395,509	73,686	18.6		73,686	37.5	58,568	15,118	20.5	321,823
1950	428,406	93,294	21.8	266	93,028	49.7	90,178	2,850	3.1	335,112
1960	453,895	144,364	31.8	226	144,138	58.9	137,158	6,980	4.8	309,531
FEMALE (Nonwhite)									
1940	374,043	122,777	32.8		122,777	62.5	115,608	7,169	5.8	251,266
1950	329,162	94,208	28.6	53	94,155	50.3	87,981	6,174	6.6	234,954
1960	292,110	100,595	34.4	4	100,591	41.1	92,155	8,436	8.4	191,515

1. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, United States Census of Population: Mississippi, General Social and Economic Characteristics, 1940, 1950, 1960, (Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office).

2. Mississippi Employment Security Commission

Table 4. Age composition of the labor force in Mississippi: 1940, 1950, 1960.

Age in years	1960 Number	1960 Percent	1950 Number	1950 Percent	1940 Number	1940 Percent
Total, 14 & over	742,604	100.0	757,615	100.0	808,462	100.0
14 to 17	29,534	4.0	40,510	5.3	43,203	5.3
18 to 24	114,015	15.4	129,305	17.1	159,111	19.7
25 to 34	154,768	20.7	166,440	22.0	213,857	26.4
35 to 44	161,552	21.8	173,110	22.8	161,464	20.0
45 to 64	245,613	33.1	202,760	26.8	189,870	23.5
65 & over	37,122	5.0	45,490	6.0	40,957	5.1

Source: Bureau of Census.

Table 5. Persons in Mississippi's labor force, by sex and color: 1940-1960. (In thousands and percent)

Population characteristics	1960	1950	1940	Percent change, 1940-60
Total population, 14 years old and over	1,439	1,481	1,520	- 5.3
White	893	852	792	12.8
Male	439	424	397	10.6
Female	454	428	395	14.9
Nonwhite	547	629	727	-24.8
Male	255	299	353	-27.8
Female	292	329	374	-21.9
Labor force	743	757	808	- 8.0
White	471	424	387	21.7
Male	326	331	314	3.8
Female	144	93	73	97.3
Nonwhite	272	332	421	-35.4
Male	171	238	298	-42.6
Female	101	94	123	-17.9

Source: Bureau of the Census.

Most of the women in the labor force are composed of married women, many with children under eighteen. Many women only seek part-time employment, but more and more women work outside the home except when they have young children to care for. Because most women marry young they complete their families by their late twenties and have their youngest in school by the age of thirty-five. Early marriage greatly increases the availability of women for work.

Industrial Composition

The numbers of persons employed in the various types of industry groups have changed over the past 20 to 25 years. Less people were employed in the production of foodstuffs in 1960 than in 1940. A greater percentage of the labor force was employed in 1960 in the production of other goods and services. Those industries producing physical goods--agriculture, forestry and fishing, mining, manufacturing, and construction--contained 70.9 percent of the total labor force in 1940; but this decreased to 48.1 percent in 1960. This and related information can be gleaned from Table 6. Service and kindred industries--trade, personal and business services, government, finance, and transportation--accounted for over 50 percent of the persons in the labor force.

While employment in the production of physical goods declined between 1940 and 1960, employment in manufacturing increased by 96 percent. And in finance, business services, government, public administration, and trade employment increased by approximately 200 percent.

Probably the major reason for this shift in employment has been the phenomenal increase in output per worker. For instance, less farm workers are needed today to produce more than was produced 25 years ago. Another reason for the employment shift has been the rise of per capita income, which has resulted in the consumer spending a greater proportion of his income on services than he has done previously.

Manufacturing changes also have taken place causing subsequent changes in employment in that sector of the economy. Employment in industries producing durable goods contained 55.2 percent of the persons in manufacturing in 1940. However, in 1960 the percentage had decreased to 40.6 percent, although the total number of persons in manufacturing had increased by more than 24,000. Employment increases in the nondurable goods industries jumped by more than 350 percent from 1940 to 1960.

The decline in persons engaged in farming (more commonly referred to as production agriculture) partially accounts for the decrease in persons employed in industries producing physical goods. Data in Table 7 indicate the decline since 1940 in numbers of persons working in production agriculture. Discerning readers of this paper realize that no statistic stands alone; each must be considered along with other statistics. Therefore, it should be noted that since 1940 there has been a decline in numbers of farms and an increase in the average size of farms. While family farm workers have decreased by approximately

Table 6. Distribution of employed civilian labor force by industrial group 1940, 1950 and 1960

Industry group	Number			Percent distribution		
	1960	1950	1940	1960	1950	1940
Total employed	682,339	716,282	727,245	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture	142,860	301,316	420,375	20.9	42.1	57.8
Forestry and fisheries	3,418	2,969	2,537	.5	.4	.3
Mining	5,969	3,616	1,917	.9	.5	.3
Construction	44,849	36,480	24,346	6.6	5.1	3.3
Manufacturing	130,804	90,870	66,867	19.2	12.7	9.2
Railroading & railway express service	6,926	10,187	9,286	1.0	1.4	1.3
Trucking service and warehousing	7,305	4,490	3,569	1.1	.6	.5
Other transportation	6,856	5,119	3,955	1.0	.7	.5
Communications	5,569	4,688	2.190	.8	.7	.3
Utilities and sanitary service	8,598	6,671	3,422	1.3	.9	.5
Wholesale trade	17,002	13,435	8,386	2.5	1.9	1.2
Food and dairy products stores	18,243	17,854	12,251	2.7	2.5	1.7
Eating and drinking places	15,275	15,429	8,172	2.2	2.2	1.1
Other retail trades	60,411	48,487	30,879	8.9	6.8	4.2
Finance, insurance, real estate	15,312	9,120	5,852	2.2	1.3	.8
Business services	2,632	1,197	805	.4	.2	.1
Repair services	8,803	9,316	5,372	1.3	1.3	.7
Private household	52,090	36,961	49,518	7.6	5.2	6.8
Other personal services	21,480	19,322	15,211	3.1	2.7	2.1
Entertainment	3,070	3,216	2,227	.4	.4	.3
Educational: Govt.	30,167	22,909	16,264	4.4	3.2	2.2
Private	5,830	3,342	1,938	.9	.5	.3
Welfare, religious	7,283	4,607	N.A.	1.1	.6	N.A.
Hospitals	13,204	7,183	12,957	1.9	1.0	1.8
Professional and related services	10,353	8,507	N.A.	1.5	1.2	N.A.
Public administration	24,573	17,994	11,554	3.6	2.5	1.6
Industry not reported	13,457	10,997	7,395	2.0	1.5	1.0

Source:: Bureau of the Census.

Table 7. Changes in farming related to human resources for Mississippi

	1966[2]	1964[2]	1959[1]	1940[1]
No. of farms	104,000	114,000	138,142	291,092
Land in farms (000's)	18,000	18,600	18,630	19,156
Average size of farm (acres)	173.1	163.2	134.9	65.8
Total farm workers		200,833[3]	261,118	462,237
Average per farm		1.8	2.4	1.8
Family workers		142,666	164,460	410,910
Hired workers		58,167	96,658	51,327
Motortrucks on farm			71,489	18,565
Tractors on farms			87,003	10,577
Automobiles on farms			81,834	55,702
Telephones on farms			36,876	8,215
White farm operators			83,171	131,552
Full owners			57,675	68,072
Part owners			13,500	5,767
Managers			640	963
Tenants			11,356	56,750
Proportion of tenancy			13.7%	43.1%
Nonwhite farm operators			54,927	159,540
Full owners			17,608	20,625
Part owners			5,027	2,802
Managers			49	44
Tenants			32,243	136,069
Proportion of tenancy			58.7%	85.3%

1. U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. U.S. Census of Agriculture: Mississippi--Counties 1959, Vol. 1, Part 33.

2. U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Statistical Reporting Service, Crop Reporting Bd. Sp. Sy. (1-66), Jan. 12, 1966, Washington.

3. Mississippi Department of Agriculture and Commerce, Mississippi Crop and Livestock Reporting Service, Mississippi Agriculture Statistics: 1954-1964, Supplement No. 6, 1965.

50 percent since 1940, the number of hired workers apparently increased. This may indicate a need for increased knowledge and skill, especially in the area of management, since there is an increasingly greater proportion of hired workers to owner-operator-manager types of workers. Also, the number of farm operators has declined in each category except "part owners," and here there is a very noticable increase since 1940. Percentage of ownership of farms also has increased. The marked increase in vehicles and communication facilities on farms tends to substantiate the trend in greater mechanization.

Decrease in numbers of persons engaged in production agriculture, therefore, can be attributed to: (1) increase in mechanization, (2) consolidation of smaller units into larger ones, (3) increase in part ownership of farms, (4) the decline in tenancy, and (5) the increased requirements for managerial ability in production agriculture. There no doubt are somewhat less influential factors not listed here which are causing the decrease in persons employed in production agriculture. It should be remembered, however, that there has been an increase in numbers of persons employed in non-production agriculture, because production agriculture as an industry has steadily increased in annual dollar-wise volume of business, both in the volume produced and in that consumed. This increase in the financial aspects of production agriculture has created the need for more people to service the industry.

Occupational Composition

The industrial changes noted above have been influential in causing changes in occupational patterns. Changes in occupations are due to changes in techniques and materials used in production, changes in methods of product. distribution, changes in the structure of industrial organizations, and changes in the sizes of firms, farms, and factories. The relative importance of certain occupations likewise has changed. Generally, the shift has been away from the arduous, unskilled types of occupations toward those which require higher levels of training, knowledge, skill, and education. Table 8 contains data showing the number and percent distribution of persons employed in the major occupational groups. Table 9 contains the percent distribution and percent change from 1940 to 1960 shown separately for males and females.

Both white-collar and blue-colar groups grew from 1940 to 1960. Among blue-collar workers, those jobs requiring the greatest degree of skill experienced the greatest growth. Both farm and nonfarm laborers declined. Hence, it can be expressed as a fact that the occupations which have expanding employment opportunities generally demand greater education and training. Workers without qualifications who suddenly find themselves displaced, have difficulty locating and/or relacating jobs. The trend has been toward more mechanization and automation, which in turn creates the need for a greater degree of skill on the part of the worker.

The occupational composition of the labor force has created at least

Table 8. Distribution of civilian labor force, by occupation group, 1940, 1950 and 1960[a]

Major occupational group	1960 Number	1960 Percent	1950 Number	1950 Percent	1940 Number	1940 Percent
Total	720,187	100.0	742,827	100.0	727,245	100.0
White-collar workers	203,938	28.3	158,387	21.3	103,708	14.3
Professional, technical and kindred workers	55,329	7.7	41,766	5.6	30,499	4.2
Managers, officials, & proprietors, exc. farm	51,877	7.2	43,793	5.9	29,777	4.1
Clerical & kindred workers	58,675	8.1	39,177	5.3	21,746	3.0
Sales workers	38,057	5.3	33,651	4.5	21,686	3.0
Manual and Service Workers	353,783	49.1	269,251	36.3	202,099	27.8
Manual Workers	251,657	35.0	196,134	26.4	129,621	17.8
Craftsmen, foremen & kindred workers	75,515	10.5	56,597	7.6	30,209	4.2
Operatives & kindred workers	128,693	17.9	88,747	12.0	49,057	6.7
Laborers, except farm & mine	47,449	6.6	50,790	6.8	50,355	6.9
Service Workers	102,126	14.1	73,117	9.9	72,478	10.0
Private household workers	51,374	7.1	35,482	4.8	47,695	6.6
Service workers, exc. private household	50,752	7.0	37,635	5.1	24,783	3.4
Farm Workers	143,818	20.0	299,281	40.4	416,773	57.3
Farmers and farm managers	73,485	10.2	207,499	28.0	274,506	37.7
Farm laborers and foremen	70,333	9.8	91,782	12.4	142,267	19.6

a. Occupations not reporting omitted.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

Table 9 . Major occupation group of employed persons in Mississippi: 1940-1960.

Occupation	MALE				FEMALE			
	Percent Distribution			Percent change	Percent Distribution			Percent change
	1960	1950	1940	1940-60	1960	1950	1940	1940-60
Total employed	100.0	100.0	100.0	- 18.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	31.7
Professionals	6.4	4.1	2.8	84.3	11.2	10.2	8.5	72.9
Farmers and farm managers	14.7	34.9	46.5	- 74.0	2.5	7.2	10.0	- 67.4
Managers, officials and proprietors	9.4	6.6	4.7	62.9	3.7	3.9	2.0	141.1
Clerical	4.0	2.6	1.9	76.0	16.8	13.1	6.5	238.7
Sales	5.0	3.9	2.8	45.5	6.2	6.5	3.5	130.6
Craftsmen	15.1	10.0	5.4	131.0	0.9	0.6	0.3	313.3
Operatives	18.1	12.0	6.5	127.1	16.7	11.8	7.5	193.5
Private household workers	0.2	0.2	0.5	- 68.0	20.5	18.0	25.8	- 4.7
Service workers	4.2	3.0	2.4	39.1	12.7	11.3	6.5	158.3
Farm laborers	11.6	12.1	17.0	- 44.0	5.3	13.2	27.9	- 74.8
Laborers	9.1	8.9	8.9	- 16.8	0.5	0.7	0.5	26.8
Occupation not reported	2.2	1.1	0.5	266.6	3.1	2.2	1.1	265.9

Source: Bureau of the Census.

one other pattern which is worthy of note. Job information, for instance, now seems to be oriented away from industries and products, with correspondingly more emphasis being placed on occupations. The newest edition of the Dictionary of Occupational Titles, published by the United States Department of Labor, lists jobs that are not necessarily peculiar to any industry. The DOT was compiled on the theory that products produced by industries are made by workers who are employed on what is termed "cross-industry occupations." Workers can move from one industry to another, factories can switch from one product to another without significant changes in occupations. As technological changes occur in industry, the relationships between occupations and industries diminishes. Therefore, it seems almost useless to think in terms of space-age jobs, government jobs, automobile industry jobs, etc. The same kinds of workers, using the same machines and the same methods, can produce a variety of products for a variety of industries. This pattern is an extremely important characteristic of the labor force. It means that adaptation to industrial changes in time of emergency should be relatively easy to cope with. The pattern also will greatly influence future vocational and technical education programs.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE VOCATIONAL CAPABILITY OF MISSISSIPPI'S HUMAN RESOURCES

Society places certain requirements and restrictions on its members. It requires that they do something concrete, actual, tangible, finite, real. Society restricts participation by the interloper, the misfit, the unprepared, in certain vocations by establishing laws, regulations, licenses and certificates of competency. Standards are increasing; most occupations are setting higher requirements for persons who desire to enter them. Emphasis has shifted from the strong back to the alert mind. The trend is toward evaluating a man more by the quality of his occupational performance than by the kind of industry he is in. The economic well-being of a business firm or of a community hinges to a marked degree on the skill level of the population. Occupational competency must be developed upon a basis of general and vocational education achievement. The view must be taken that all occupations, though different, are equally honorable; and the persons employed in them have the same fundamental obligations as citizens.

The main purpose of vocational education is to help prepare people for successful employment, which likewise contributes to successful living. Vocational education has always had a strong social reference in that it has been concerned with the human resource: people who will become members of the labor force; people who are members of the labor force; in actuality, most of the people who produce the goods and services required by society.

Vocational programs are offered in Mississippi's public secondary schools and community, municipal, or junior colleges. These programs are designed for young people in school, to prepare them for their first full-time jobs; or for working adults, to assist them in improving their

skills; or for out-of-school youth and out-of-work adults, to train them for specific occupations.

Vocational education deals primarily with three elements: the student or trainee, the teacher, and the occupational environment beyond vocational training. The student should not only be taught, but he also should be involved in an adequate program of vocational or career guidance. The teacher should not only be well-grounded in methods and subject matter, he also needs special training as a counselor. But "every-teacher-a-counselor" will not take the place of a sound guidance program. Adequate information concerning occupational environment is indispensable to curriculum construcation and revision, to training and retraining, and to guidance programs.

Consensus among educators is that social reality should be translated into the educational system. Change, especially extensive and relatively rapid change, creates many curriculum problems. Scientific and technological advancements already have changed our culture from a simple agrarian to a complex industrial society--and change apparently will continue at an ever-increasing rate. As change continues in Mississippi the responsibilities of vocational education increase commensurately. To cope with change, curriculums must be based on influences of past events that have molded present circumstances, and the present must be searched for images of the future. A curriculum which fails to reckon with change will prepare youths for a society which no longer exists by the time the curriculum is completed by these youths. Adult training and retraining programs must be dynamic in approach and flexible in structure.

The identification of long-range trends has been accepted as one step in designing curriculums that will aid in coping with change. Even a society as dynamic as ours is not transformed overly rapidly or radically, despite the recognized facts which we have about scientific and technological change. Forecasting for the future demands that we place more stress on the elements of continuity than on elements that suddenly come into being, but are relatively short-lived. It seems apparent that effort should be directed to those aspects of change which relate, first, to demography and the labor force; second, to those associated with fluctuations in the demand for labor as a consequence of developments in science, technology, and income; and third, on transformations in the value structure of the society, particularly as these are reflected in the actions and behavior of individuals and groups.

With the above in mind, an overview is presented herewith concerning education of Mississippi's human resources in general, and their vocational and technical education in particular. As stated previously, economic progress to a great extent hinges on human resource development. Rate of progress is influenced by educational attainment, degree of training and skill development attitudes toward work and change, and aspirations of human resources.

The information shown in Table 10 indicates that the educational attainment of Mississippi's population is gradually rising. The median school years completed rose by 1.7 years between 1940 and 1960. However, the rate of increase of educational attainment remains a problem among certain sectors of our society. Although not shown specifically in Table 10, U.S. Census data reveal that 13 percent of the rural, nonfarm, nonwhite males had no education in 1960. Lesser percentages are shown for other groups.

The trend seems to be that more whites and nonwhites will be in school and apparently will stay in school longer. This general trend is expected to continue to about 1966 when the rate of increase will begin to level off or even decline with respect to total numbers. However, the numbers of persons in secondary schools are expected to increase until 1971 as shown in Table 11. This expected increase, no doubt, will influence enrollments in vocational and technical education programs.

Despite the trend toward greater educational attainment, each year there are pupils who, for a variety of reasons, do not remain in school to develop their latent potential. It has been estimated that as many as 25 percent of the new workers entering the labor force in the next 10 to 20 years will not have completed high school. The unemployment rate for the drop-out is much higher than for the high school graduate. According to the U.S. Census, about 300,000 young people in the entire nation over age 16 dropped out of high school without graduating between January and October of 1962. An estimated 29 percent of these drop-outs were unemployed in October 1962, as compared with 14 percent of the high school graduates that year. These percentages might well be applied to the situation in Mississippi. According to information in Table 12, the numbers of drop-outs from Mississippi's public schools were 40,102 in 1962-63, 22,577 in 1963-64, and 22,866 in 1964-65. Data regarding Mississippi's drop-outs apparently are not available prior to the 1962-63 school year, consequently, trends would be difficult to establish. However, it should be noted that there were almost 50 percent fewer drop-outs in 1963-64 than in 1962-63; but there was a slight increase in drop-outs in 1964-65 over 1963-64. Pupils drop out of school for various reasons, but research is needed to determine specifically the personal, physical, psychological, social, and other circumstances surrounding the drop-out. Also research is needed to help in the identification of potential drop-outs; and further research is needed to determine how best to retain the potential drop-out in school. The holding power of Mississippi's schools is shown in Table 13. Reasons given by drop-outs for leaving school in 1963-64 are shown in Table 14.

As stated previously, vocational and technical education programs in Mississippi are many and varied. Newer types of programs have been implemented as the needs arose and certain programs have been phased down or eliminated according to needs. Mississippi has long borne the burden of educating people who went elsewhere to obtain employment.

Table 10. Years of school completed by persons 25 years old and over, by color, for the state, 1940, 1950 and 1960 (Percent)

Area, census year, color	Total, 25 years and over	Years of school completed									Median school years completed
			Elementary school				High school		College		
		None	1 to 4	5 to 6	7	8	1 to 3	4	1 to 3	4 or more	
1960											
The State	100	3.8	15.0	12.1	6.9	13.7	18.7	17.3	6.9	5.6	8.9
White	100	1.2	5.9	7.6	5.6	14.4	23.0	24.6	9.9	7.7	11.0
Nonwhite	100	8.4	31.3	20.2	9.1	12.4	11.1	4.2	1.6	1.8	6.0
1950											
The State	100	4.5	21.2	15.1	7.6	13.9	15.7	12.6	5.5	3.9	8.1
White	100	1.5	8.1	10.1	7.0	16.7	22.1	19.7	8.5	6.2	9.1
Nonwhite	100	8.8	40.0	22.2	8.5	9.8	6.6	2.4	1.2	0.6	5.1
1940											
The State	100	6.7	23.9	17.9	6.6	15.8	12.9	8.7	4.4	3.1	7.2
White	100	2.1	8.6	12.0	6.6	22.3	20.3	14.9	7.8	5.4	8.9
Nonwhite	100	12.0	41.4	24.5	6.6	8.4	4.5	1.6	0.6	0.3	4.7

Source: Bureau of Census

Table 11. Medium projections of public school enrollment in Mississippi by race 1965-71[1] (000's)

School Year	Grand Total	Total	White Elem. (1-8)	White Sec. (9-12)	Total	Negro Elem. (1-8)	Negro Sec. (9-12)
1949-50	533.9	268.9	207.6	61.3	265.0	244.9	20.1
1954-55	527.3	263.7	202.4	61.3	263.6	233.2	30.4
1956-57	531.1	267.1	204.0	63.1	264.0	230.0	34.0
1957-58	536.4	272.2	206.0	66.2	264.2	227.3	36.9
1958-59	555.3	283.5	212.8	70.7	271.8	230.6	41.2
1959-60	566.3	287.7	216.8	70.9	278.6	235.0	43.6
1960-61	572.9	291.3	218.6	72.7	281.6	236.1	45.5
1961-62	585.4	297.4	219.7	77.7	288.0	239.2	48.8
1962-63	596.1	304.2	221.4	82.8	291.9	239.4	52.5
1963-64	604.2	308.4	221.1	87.3	295.8	238.9	56.9
1964-65	606.2	309.4	221.3	88.1	296.8	235.9	60.9
			Projected				
1965-66	606.7	309.4	222.9	86.5	297.3	235.8	61.5
1966-67	605.0	309.0	223.7	85.3	296.0	233.8	62.2
1967-68	603.8	309.5	224.0	85.5	294.3	229.8	64.5
1968-69	604.2	310.8	224.1	86.7	293.4	226.7	66.7
1969-70	603.9	311.6	223.6	88.0	292.3	223.3	69.0
1970-71	602.7	312.0	222.5	89.5	290.7	220.4	70.3

1. Mississippi State Department of Education, Division of Administration and Finance. Bulletin SD-65: 1964-65, p. 19.

Table 12. Comparison of 1962-63[1], 1963-64, and 1964-65[2] drop-outs in Mississippi public schools

Grade	Number Dropped Out			Percent of Total Enrollment		
	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
TOTAL						
1	7,097	3,126	2,800	9.9	4.4	4.7
2	3,944	1,211	1,355	6.3	1.9	2.2
3	3,239	1,161	1,115	5.4	1.9	1.9
4	3,082	1,084	1,160	5.3	1.9	2.0
5	2,987	1,289	1,241	5.4	2.3	2.2
6	2,783	1,400	1,474	5.3	2.7	2.8
7	3,542	2,274	2,392	6.8	4.3	4.7
8	3,335	2,389	2,262	7.0	5.1	4.7
9	3,596	2,770	2,851	8.0	6.2	6.3
10	3,016	2,658	2,693	7.9	6.6	6.8
11	2,205	1,990	2,193	7.5	5.9	6.2
12	1,219	1,116	1,206	5.3	4.3	4.1
Sp. Ed.	57	109	124	---	---	---
Total	40,102	22,577	22,866	6.7	3.7	3.8
WHITE						
1	2,470	350	276	7.8	1.1	.9
2	1,695	130	122	5.9	.5	.4
3	1,498	135	126	5.3	.5	.5
4	1,392	145	175	5.1	.5	.6
5	1,262	208	173	4.7	.8	.6
6	1,161	246	325	4.5	.9	1.2
7	1,458	702	664	5.5	2.6	2.5
8	1,591	879	734	6.2	3.6	2.9
9	1,706	1,150	1,145	6.6	4.7	4.8
10	1,541	1,249	1,189	6.4	5.2	5.2
11	1,183	952	1,018	6.3	4.4	4.7
12	649	549	644	4.5	3.3	3.3
Sp. Ed.	57	75	97	6.8	---	---
Total	17,663	6,770	6,688	5.8	2.2	2.2
NONWHITE						
1	4,627	2,776	2,524	11.6	7.0	6.8
2	2,249	1,081	1,233	6.7	3.3	3.3
3	1,741	1,026	989	5.4	3.2	3.2
4	1,690	939	985	5.5	3.1	3.3
5	1,725	1,081	1,068	6.1	3.7	3.7
6	1,622	1,154	1,149	6.1	4.3	4.3
7	2,084	1,572	1,728	8.1	6.1	6.6
8	1,744	1,510	1,528	7.9	6.7	6.7
9	1,890	1,620	1,706	9.9	8.2	8.3
10	1,475	1,409	1,504	10.4	8.7	8.8
11	1,022	1,038	1,175	9.5	8.8	8.7
12	570	567	562	6.7	6.3	5.7
Sp. Ed.	-----	34	27	---	---	---
Total	22,439	15,807	16,178	7.7	5.3	5.5

Table 12. (Continued)

1. Mississippi State Department of Education, Division of Administration and Finance. Biennial Report and Recommedations of the State Superintendent of Public Education to the Legislature of Mississippi: 1961-1962 and 1962-1963. p. 144.

2. Mississippi State Department of Education, Division of Administration and Finance. Bulletin SD-64: 1963-64 and Bulletin SD-65: 1964-65.

Table 13. Holding power of schools (Enrollment)

Years	Grades	White	Negro	Total
1946	Live births	29,715	31,715	61,430
1952-53	1	33,257*	70,292*	103,549*
1953-54	2	27,217	30,251	57,468
1954-55	3	26,094	29,172	55,266
1955-56	4	25,377	27,220	52,597
1956-57	5	24,735	24,759	49,494
1957-58	6	24,329	22,250	46,579
1958-59	7	24,851	20,804	45,655
1959-60	8	23,377	17,935	41,312
1960-61	9	22,348	15,951	38,299
1961-62	10	20,786	13,263	34,049
1962-63	11	18,651	10,767	29,416
1963-64	12	16,820	9,045	25,865
1963-64	Graduated from H.S.	16,326	8,336	24,662
**Percent of 1st grade finishing 12th grade		49.09%	11.86%	23.82%
**Percent of 2nd grade finishing 12th grade		59.98%	27.55%	42.91%
**Percent of live births in 1946 finishing 12th grade		54.94%	26.28%	40.15%

*No age requirement for grade 1; also includes pupils repeating grade 1.

**These were derived by dividing 1964 graduates by the number enrolled for a given grade and year, then multiplying by 100.

Source: Mississippi State Department of Education, Division of Administration and Finance.

Table 14. Reasons given by drop-outs for leaving school in 1963-64

Reason	Grade 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Spec. Ed.	Total
Dropped because of illness	157	69	61	61	58	63	88	90	74	130	89	43	6	989
Dropped because of physical disability	55	27	17	12	17	19	38	30	35	29	35	19	6	339
Dropped because of academic difficulties	30	11	15	20	26	35	115	138	147	130	73	47	1	788
Dropped because of lack of interest	489	211	221	248	296	383	621	746	786	654	391	145	35	5226
Dropped because of mental disability	23	14	17	15	15	27	28	32	44	28	20	4	4	271
Dropped because of behavior reasons	29	6	9	10	14	23	51	67	77	63	50	24	4	427
Committed to correctional institution		1	4	9	11	14	26	27	17	14	6	3	2	134
Dropped to enter armed services							8	20	61	84	121	78		372
Dropped because of marriage	1		1	2	16	28	64	122	231	373	380	322	6	1546
Dropped to seek or accept employment			9	23	49	82	126	180	227	230	202	85	2	1215
Dropped because of need at home	171	75	79	94	140	130	189	96	85	82	57	35	3	1236
Dropped because of death	32	18	17	19	20	13	22	11	13	29	9	15		218
Dropped for other reasons	2139	779	711	571	627	583	898	830	973	812	557	296	40	9816
Total Drop-outs	3126	1211	1161	1084	1289	1400	2274	2389	2770	2658	1990	1116	109	22577

Source: Mississippi State Department of Education, Division of Asministration & Finance, Bulletin SD-64, 1963-64

Likewise, persons educated in rural areas have migrated to urban centers to seek employment. Increased state and federal appropriations have helped in finding solutions to such problems in vocational and technical education.

Annual monetary appropriations can be translated as being the philosophy which a society, or a segment thereof, holds toward a certain program, or programs. That appropriated funds for vocational and technical education have increased annually at local, state, and federal levels is testimony to the healthy philosophy held by society in general toward these educational programs. Information in Table 15 may be used to visualize this established trend of increasing annual appropriations. The trend is expected to continue as Mississippi becomes more highly industrialized and as the labor force requires more and more workers who possess higher and higher degrees of skill and education.

Vocational and technical education in Mississippi is divided into various areas or types of programs, such as: (1) vocational education in agriculture, (2) distributive education, (3) health occupations education, (4) home economics education, (5) trade and industrial education, (6) technical education, (7) business and office occupations education and (8) manpower training. Some of these programs are relatively new, others have been in existence for some time and have been changed over the years according to need. Information concerning each area will be presented according to enrollment, departments, individual programs, teachers, and the like.

Vocational Education in Agriculture

Vocational agriculture programs are usually offered in secondary schools in three types of programs. These are: (1) all-day programs for secondary school students, (2) young-farmer programs for young men entering farming, and (3) adult-farmer programs for adults interested in improving their managerial capability in farming. The subject-matter content in these programs has been revised periodically to meet problems which arose due to changes that occurred in our economy as it changed from an agricultural to an agri-industrial base.

From the information in Table 16 certain trends can be detected. Since 1953-54 the number of secondary schools having vocational agriculture departments have decreased for both white and nonwhite schools. The numbers of young-farmers and adult-farmers enrolled each year have likewise declined. All-day enrollments have gradually increased.

Being alert to rapidly occurring changes, educators and administrators in vocational agriculture have revised the programs to cope with resulting problems. Probably the most dramatic change has been in the area of educating for off-farm, agriculturally related (non-production agriculture) occupations. Much emphasis and effort has been spent in the in-service preparation of vocational agriculture teachers in order to meet problems in this area. Since management is the key to the success of any business

Table 15. Expenditures for vocational and technical education programs in Mississippi: 1949-1965[1] (000's of $)

Year	Local	State	Federal	Total
1949-50	1021.5	723.8	637.6	2382.8
1950-51	1121.1	850.0	637.6	2608.6
1951-52	1213.3	850.0	625.9	2689.2
1952-53	1285.2	1000.0	614.3	2899.5
1953-54	1364.4	1000.3	614.3	2979.1
1954-55	1510.6	1000.0	756.9	3267.5
1955-56	1629.3	1000.0	826.1	3455.4
1956-57	1631.1	1135.2	922.8	3689.1
1957-58	1637.9	1142.3	969.7	3749.9
1958-59	1849.4	1411.7	943.3	4204.4
1959-60	1981.8	1420.6	1035.4	4437.8
1960-61	2116.7	1599.7	1054.2	4770.6
1961-62	2154.3	1599.8	1017.0	4771.1
1962-63	2277.4	1620.3	1019.5	4917.2
1963-64	2487.1	1729.7	1091.7	5308.5
1964-65	3708.2	2646.1	3058.8	9413.1

1. Mississippi State Department of Education, Division of Vocational and Technical Education. Biennial Reports on Vocational Education in Mississippi: Bul. No. 137, Voc. Series No. 43; Bul. No. 140, Voc. Series No. 44; Bul. No. 142, Voc. Series No. 45; Bul. No. 146, Series No. 46; Bul. No. 148, Series No. 47; Bul. No. 151, Series No. 48; Bul. No. 158, Series No. 49; Bul. No. 159, Series No. 50.

Table 16. Summary of vocational education in agriculture: 1949-1965

Year	White				Nonwhite				Expenditures (000's of $)
		Enrollment by program				Enrollment by program			
	No. of depts.	All-day	Young farmer	Adult farmer	No. of depts.	All-day	Young farmer	Adult farmer	
1949-50	267	9,173	303	22,755	100	3,315	281	5,565	1,056.1
1950-51	274	9,463	195	24,394	113	3,681	256	6,103	1,148.1
1951-52	274	9,493	127	24,168	113	3,840	230	5,596	1,192.0
1952-53	276	10,141	638	20,014	114	4,123	199	4,839	1,287.9
1953-54	277	10,535	364	19,956	106	4,172	79	4,778	1,297.0
1954-55	280	10,799	286	19,573	99	4,546	58	5,108	1,405.0
1955-56	278	10,804	219	22,736	97	4,470	79	5,712	1,470.2
1956-57	274	10,785	139	22,777	97	4,865	71	6,673	1,475.1
1957-58	250	10,617	95	22,090	94	4,847	90	6,123	1,432.9
1958-59	236	10,010	62	21,343	92	5,024	54	6,382	1,560.5
1959-60	235	9,697	77	21,245	85	5,579	57	6,208	1,585.2
1960-61	234	9,881	77	21,167	80	5,583	70	6,142	1,647.7
1961-62	228	10,132	155	18,523	76	5,779	55	5,937	1,655.6
1962-63	223	10,708	127	17,325	75	5,987	81	5,569	1,634.0
1963-64	218	12,322	57	17,162	73	7,524	55	6,306	1,891.6
1964-65	214	11,884	-	14,949	73	7,173	21	5,488	2,611.9

Source: Mississippi State Dept. of Education, Division of Vocational and Technical Education: Biennial Reports.

enterprise, vocational agriculture has likewise placed great stress in the area of farm management in order to raise the managerial ability levels of persons enrolled in its various programs. As a group, vocational agriculture teachers are highly skilled in the decision-making process and in leading their clientele to make sound decisions.

Distributive Education

Distributive education is concerned with training in marketing occupations, not industrial or office occupations. Distribution is usually referred to as the movement of goods and services from producer to ultimate consumer, and it includes jobs in manufacturing, storing, transporting, financing, risk-bearing, wholesaling, retailing, and servicing. Distributive education in Mississippi's secondary schools enrolls people in two different types of classes: (1) part-time cooperative in-school for regular students and (2) part-time extension work for adults. In addition, a two-year advanced program was recently established in the junior colleges to aid people in developing careers at the mid-management or supervisory level of work.

The information shown in Table 17 reveals that the high school students have gradually increased in enrollment in distributive education programs since 1949-50, whereas enrollments in the part-time extension program fluctuate from highs in 1951-52 and 1960-61 to lows in 1954-55 and 1963-64. Apparently one of the major problems in distributive education has been the lack of adequately qualified teacher-coordinators, and efforts are being made to solve this problem.

Vocational Education in Home Economics

Vocational home economics is designed to aid in-school youth and out-of-school youth and adults to improve the quality of their home and family life. Social, economic, and scientific principles are applied to finding solutions to problems of the home. Male youths also have benefited from home economics teaching on an "exchange basis." Table 18 contains information on the enrollment growth of vocational home economics in all-day or in-school classes. Out-of-school enrollment has declined, which may possibly be influenced by the fact that, gradually, more women have entered the labor force and, consequently, feel that they have less time for adult classes. Recently the first classes in the state were offered in preparation for gainful employment in occupations utilizing home economics knowledge and skills. Future plans include the expansion of these offerings.

Vocational Health Occupations Education

Vocational health occupations education had its beginning in Mississippi's public school system in 1956 when practical nurse training was offered for the first time. Training of this type had been formerly administered

Table 17. Summary of distributive education: 1949-1965

Year	White			Nonwhite			Expenditures (000's of $)
		Enrollment by program			Enrollment by program		
	No. of schools	Part-time in-school	Part-time extension	No. of schools	Part-time in-school	Part-time extension	
1949-50	44	--	4004	6	--	487	52.1
1950-51	59	--	4256	12	--	951	56.8
1951-52	39	--	3609	12	--	4571	51.2
1952-53	40	--	1974	24	--	2756	43.1
1953-54	44	275	1389	30	--	700	34.2
1954-55	34	321	1008	25	--	678	38.9
1955-56	28	353	1903	5	--	125	52.6
1956-57	36	411	2739	7	--	145	64.6
1957-58	50	445	3685	12	--	859	77.3
1958-59	46	468	4052	19	--	775	90.8
1959-60	40	499	3883	21	--	1041	90.4
1960-61	52	514	4320	23	--	1168	98.3
1961-62	41	466	3532	15	--	1027	104.6
1962-63	43	509	2460	28	--	1310	100.4
1963-64	35	504	1901	*	*	*	93.5
1964-65	37	652	2544	*	*	*	107.4

*Nonwhite figures for 1963-64 and 1964-65 were not available.

Source: Mississippi State Dept. of Education, Division of Vocational and Technical Education: Biennial Reports.

Table 18. Summary of home economics education: 1949-1965

Year	White			Nonwhite			Expenditures (000's of $)
	No. of Dept.	Enrollment by program		No. of Dept.	Enrollment by program		
		All-day	Adults		All-day	Adults	
1949-50	312	17,501	6,021	104	8,782	1,763	706.7
1950-51	327	18,593	4,550	112	9,890	1,451	790.8
1951-52	322	19,411	4,107	111	10,710	1,764	812.0
1952-53	330	19,599	4,418	117	10,758	1,467	903.8
1953-54	336	20,560	4,620	116	10,807	1,147	948.4
1954-55	337	20,965	3,624	115	10,769	1,399	1,114.2
1955-56	337	21,341	3,148	118	11,222	1,218	1,183.7
1956-57	336	21,766	2,890	119	11,571	1,522	1,201.3
1957-58	302	22,166	2,695	119	12,045	938	1,203.9
1958-59	302	21,524	2,354	118	12,099	951	1,409.5
1959-60	299	20,920	2,175	123	13,709	679	1,442.3
1960-61	296	21,248	1,751	126	14,007	393	1,592.2
1961-62	289	21,435	1,885	126	14,972	368	1,588.4
1962-63	288	22,005	2,161	124	15,619	761	1,602.5
1963-64	291	21,686	2,154	132	16,084	545	1,734.6
1964-65	291	22,355	1,868	132	17,833	443	1,928.2

Source: Mississippi State Dept. of Education, Division of Vocational and Technical Education: Biennial Reports.

under trades and industrial education. The new training consisted of three months of classroom and laboratory instruction and nine months of clinical training on the job in an affiliated hospital. Extension courses were offered to help up-grade practical nurses whose formal training did not conform to the regular practical nurse training program. The information in Table 19 indicates that the enrollment has been gradually decreasing each year in the extension classes. This could possibly mean that those wanting the extension classes have been almost up-graded to the extent they felt they needed to be. Persons in health occupations education are prepared to support the professions of nursing, medicine, and dentistry.

There has been an increase in the demand for persons who have undergone training in health occupations and this trend is expected to continue.

Vocational Trade and Industrial Education

Vocational trade and industrial education prepares skilled workers for the labor demands of a wide variety of industries, including heavy and light industries and the service trades. Industries need large numbers of skilled and semi-skilled craftsmen and the service trades need many workers for occupations in automotive mechanics, refrigeration, appliance repair, radio and television repair, and many others. When a business or industry begins to contemplate locating or relocating a plant or branch office, one of their chief concerns in deciding upon a location is: what is the availability and level of training of the local labor force? The success with which Mississippi is able to entice new industries into the state, or to encourage the expansion of existing industries, is dependent in large measure upon the extent to which she can supply the skilled workers they need now and in the future.

The information in Table 20 shows the enrollments over the years in the various types of trade and industrial programs. Enrollments have fluctuated to the extent that few trends can be discerned. Note that no apprenticeship program exists for the nonwhite group, and the day-trade program for in-school students of this group has always comprised the greatest percentage of its enrollment. But for the white group, the largest enrollments were in the out-of-school groups.

Before the advent of the vocational health occupations program in 1956, the practical nursing training program was considered a part of the trade and industrial education program, as were some other programs. However, trade and industrial education has taken on a more specific identity in recent years, due mainly to technological changes which placed certain training demands on workers in the area. Now trade and industry offerings run the gamut from diversified occupations to industrial psychology to automotive mechanics to trowel trades. The recent influx of high-wage-paying industry into the state has increased the demand for more highly skilled workers and this trend is expected to continue.

Table 19. Summary of vocational health occupations education: 1956-1965

Year	White			Nonwhite			Expenditures (000's of $)
	No. of Schools	Enrollment by program		No. of Schools	Enrollment by program		
		Preparatory	Extension		Preparatory	Extension	
1956-57	7	37	65	2	20	49	6.9
1957-58	24	255	341	9	30	130	55.7
1958-59	22	449	213	7	150	67	63.7
1959-60	17	494	243	9	165	60	72.6
1960-61	16	322	135	6	110	105	75.8
1961-62	18	354	109	6	75	18	63.4
1962-63	16	486	23	5	79	5	84.8
1963-64	15	605	--	4	71	--	121.2
1964-65	17	597	15	5	166	--	135.9

Source: Mississippi State Dept. of Education, Division of Vocational and Technical Education: Biennial Reports.

Table 20. Summary of vocational trade and industrial education: 1949-1965

	White						Nonwhite						
		In-school		Out-of-school				In-school		Out-of-school			
Year	No. of depts.	Day trade	Part-time	Part-time	Evening	Apprentice	No. of depts.	Day trade	Part-time	Part-time	Evening	Apprentice	Expenditures (000's of $)
1949-50	31	1934	--	2511	5864	--	24	1127	--	159	177	--	280.8
1950-51	36	1473	--	3209	5485	--	25	1255	--	120	240	--	312.9
1951-52	30	1654	--	2654	4566	--	26	1303	--	84	723	--	333.4
1952-53	30	1221	--	3355	6088	--	26	1549	--	51	1077	--	346.5
1953-54	30	1481	381	1717	3781	319	27	1545	77	48	296	--	359.8
1954-55	28	744	368	1282	3507	545	28	1513	98	132	492	--	322.5
1955-56	30	702	362	1220	2654	447	32	1632	95	207	207	--	345.5
1956-57	29	716	398	1331	3119	620	29	1420	105	114	182	--	364.2
1957-58	39	699	446	2855	3322	690	29	1410	144	--	255	--	395.7
1958-59	40	714	432	1807	2869	680	29	1482	102	--	86	--	445.0
1959-60	39	649	402	2600	1447	458	29	1615	43	--	139	--	445.3
1960-61	40	682	365	2185	1362	520	37	1862	85	--	231	--	505.7
1961-62	36	837	397	2540	2025	522	37	1911	99	--	171	--	542.5
1962-63	39	889	364	2853	2351	577	36	1721	94	--	146	--	576.9
1963-64	41	1137	374	2516	2285	319	37	1950	92	--	103	--	572.6
1964-65	42	1321	335	3183	1957	666	38	2183	115	--	102	--	1,514.9

Source: Mississippi State Dept. of Education, Division of Vocational and Technical Education: Biennial Reports.

Technical Education

Technical education includes the training of technicians in highly skilled occupations essential to the national defense. In the early years of the program, only electronics and advanced welding and brazing were taught. The program has been greatly expanded to include not only the above, but also technological aspects of mechanics, drafting and design, aircraft maintenance, and building construction, as well as data processing and allied instruction. The information in Table 21 shows the growth of this program. Most of the technical education programs are offered in the public supported junior colleges. Because of demand, the technical education program in Mississippi is expected to continue its present growth trends.

Other Vocational and Technical Education Programs

A Manpower Development and Training program was offered in 1964-65 for the first time. Seven different departments or centers offered training in general metal work, auto body work, machine operation, combination welding, etc., to 908 enrollees at a total cost of $658,786. This program is expected to expand in the future, providing of course that present fiscal problems can be solved and all civil rights laws can be complied with.

For two years, 1961-62 and 1962-63, a Fire Fighters School was held for the training of persons engaged in municipal, county, and industrial fire prevention and control. Some 85 firemen benefited from this instruction.

Labor Force Projections

The Mississippi Employment Security Commission has recently inaugurated a much needed and important service in which projections are made for the future numbers of persons needed in selected occupations. This service will prove to be of immeasurable value to administrators, supervisors, teachers, teacher-educators, guidance personnel, and researchers involved in all aspects of vocational, technical, manpower training, and similar occupational education programs.

As indicated in Table 22, the greatest need apparently will be for workers as statistical card-punching-sorting-verifying machine operators (elements of data processing), draftsmen, practical nurses, attendants for hospitals and other nursing and medical institutions, universal-woodworking-machine operators, upholsterers, machinists, welders, automative mechanics, machine shop workers, metalurgy workers, and the like.

Never before in its history has Mississippi experienced such dynamic change, such economic growth, such social and cultural transformation. Equally dynamic efforts are being made to develop her human resources so they can cope with these changes.

Table 21. Summary of technical education: 1958-1965

Year	White					Nonwhite					Expenditures (000's of $)
		In-school		Out-of-school			In-school		Out-of-school		
	No. of dept.	Day trade	Part-time	Part-time	Evening	No. of dept.	Day trade	Part-time	Part-time	Evening	
1958-59	2	169	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8.6
1959-60	7	309	--	1895	--	1	28	--	--	--	161.1
1960-61	9	394	--	1446	--	1	29	--	--	--	194.6
1961-62	10	405	--	1859	--	1	16	--	--	11	165.3
1962-63	11	424	--	1745	--	1	26	--	--	--	222.1
1963-64	16	627	--	2075	16	2	45	--	--	--	418.6
1964-65	17	712	--	2670	--	3	81	--	--	--	925.8

Source: Mississippi State Dept. of Education, Division of Vocational and Technical Education: Biennial Reports.

Table 22 . Selected trainable occupations and number employed in each occupation in 1963, 1964 and 1965 and projections to 1970.

Occupation	1963	1964	1965	Projected 1970
Draftsmen	623	791	808	1,350
Medical technician	413	427	443	625
X-Ray technician	109	100	108	165
Dental technician	31	30	33	140
Laboratory assistants	269	261	277	425
Surveyor	224	165	194	200
Agricultural, piscicultural, and arboricultural occupations	69	55	63	70
Bookkeeping clerks	921	982	1,060	1,200
Bookkeeping machine operators	811	864	863	950
General clerks	848	754	757	900
General office clerks	6,221	6,441	6,534	7,000
File clerks	250	252	248	300
Office machine operators	206	224	216	250
Statistical card-punching-sorting-verifying machine operators	539	603	582	1,000
Stenographers and typists	6,133	5,807	5,931	6,500
Shipping and receiving clerks	1,293	1,355	1,406	1,600
Stock clerks	2,180	2,081	2,154	2,300
P.B.X. operators	555	536	543	650
Salespersons	5,385	5,213	5,279	5,400
Cooks, except private family	2,919	3,055	3,008	3,100
Waiters and waitresses, except private family	4,454	4,175	4,258	4,500
Barbers	155	181	141	275
Beauticians	532	487	479	825
Practical nurses	1,348	1,387	1,546	2,250
Attendants, hospitals & other institutions	2,962	3,606	3,841	5,000
Tractor operator I (agric.) including farm machinery	0	0	0	43,000
Cotton-picking machine operator	0	0	0	5,000
Farm mechanics	0	0	0	1,400
Lumber graders (grader-woodworking)	111	94	88	125
Cabinetmakers	91	88	109	125
Universal-woodworking-machine operator	279	225	403	750
Upholsterers	237	196	198	400
Shoemakers and shoe repairmen	42	41	37	100
Platers	18	22	38	50
Machinists	1,085	1,064	1,142	1,500
Tool and die makers	182	197	230	500
Machine shop and related occupations	265	210	263	425
Sheet-metal workers	449	318	340	400
Structural and ornamental-metal workers	498	695	788	950

Table 23 . Continued

Occupation	1963	1964	1965	Projected 1970
Welder, arc (Any ind.)	1,171	1,289	1,815	2,400
Welder, acetylen (Any ind.)	27	25	21	30
Welder, combination	939	923	1,086	1,400
Electrician	606	575	598	800
Electrical repairmen	174	211	187	300
Pattern and model makers, except paper	78	25	112	125
Construction brick layers	477	377	399	750
Tile setters	77	81	83	200
Carpenters	2,685	2,470	2,415	2,675
Painters, construction and maintenance	471	421	864	900
Paperhangers	5	5	5	150
Plumbers, gas fitters, and steam fitters	1,254	1,127	1,331	1,500
Automobile mechanics	2,345	2,298	2,315	3,500
Body, fender, and radiator repairmen	472	443	456	600
Electric-refrigerator servicemen	11	9	6	300
Gas-appliance servicemen	101	111	104	200
Electrical-appliance servicemen	248	208	213	350
Office-machine servicemen	141	151	157	250
Radio repairmen	35	15	11	200
T.V. service and repairmen	147	133	119	200
Electronics technicians	198	69	77	225
Sewing machine repairmen	1,212	1,300	1,479	1,800
Gas-engine repairmen	0	2	2	150
Diesel mechanics	219	207	183	225
Woodworking machine operators	1,609	2,017	2,391	3,500
Machine operator, general (machine shop)	2,136	2,704	3,004	4,000
Occupations in mechanical treatment of metals (rolling, stamping, forging, pressing, etc.)	621	873	949	1,500
Operators of excavating & grading equipment	612	559	619	750
Presser, machine	1,501	1,192	1,696	1,750
Service station mechanic	0	0	0	750
Lawn-mower repairmen	16	16	14	100
Saw filer, machine	36	35	37	75

Source: Selected Trainable Occupations and Number Employed in Each Occupation with Projections to 1970, Prepared by the Mississippi Employment Security Commission, November, 1965.